



Young Brazilians rejoice at their victory which they have won in a stiff competition.

BRAZIL, SPAIN, NIGERIA WIN WORLD JUNIOR MEDALS

A match for gold medals between Brazil and Spain in Moscow became a worthy crowning of the 1977 World Championships between teams of juniors under 21 years of age. Its final part, in which 16 world's best teams played, took place in six Soviet cities, giving much pleasure to numerous football fans, footballers themselves and to the leaders of FIFA, the International Federation of Association Football.

The final match was broadcast live on radio and television in fifty countries. The Brazilians won the match during extra time. The crucial goal was scored at the 92nd minute by Nilton Figueiredo. Both teams showed high class football and the game could easily be the envy of many "grown-ups" clubs.

It is the second time running that the Brazilians have won the gold medal in junior championships held since 1977 when the Soviet players became the first world champions.

Soviet football fans naturally



FIFA's President, Joao Havelange, has kindly agreed to give a press conference before the start of the final match. At the end of the conference he was given a souvenir by head of the male press centre of the championships Albert Letkha of the USSR.

Photo by Andrei Knyazov

hoped for a Soviet win on the home pitches. This hope was not all that far from fruition.

However, in the semifinals, the Soviet players lost to Spain. This denied them any chances to contend for gold or silver medals. In the game for the third place later they lost to Nigeria. In both games, the winner was decided by a series of penalties awarded because of the draws unresolved by extra time. This revealed a gap in the training of the Soviet players. In one series of penalties they lost to Nigeria 1-2.

Summing up the results of the championships at a press conference FIFA's President Joao Havelange said that the matches had been organized very well, that they went on in an atmosphere of honest sportsmanship and friendship, that they showed a higher level of technique and refereeing in the world junior football, and that the main aim to bring young people from all over the world closer together — had been achieved. The President also noted the progress made by footballers from Africa and Asia.

Alexander BUTSEVIN

European athletes compete in West Germany

The Soviet athletes competing in the combined events have won the European championship in the West German town of Krefeld. Three Soviet contestants — Alexander Nevsky of Kiev, Grigory Degtyarev of Kirov, and Alexander Apakchev of Brest — have scored the total of 24,631 points in second place is the GDR team with 24,550 points, and Poland is third with 22,564.

In the individual events among the men, the winners are Torsten Viss of the GDR with 8,332 po-

ints. Nevsky is second with 8,321 and Degtyarev is third with 8,205.

In the seven-event contest among women, the winners are GDR athletes with 19,108 points. In second place are the Soviet trio (18,841), while the FRG women are third with 18,662.

In the individual competition, the winner is the world champion Sabina Paetz of the GDR who won 6,595 points, while Natalya Shubenkova of the USSR is second with 6,481 points.

Central Army Club wins the European Cup

The Central Army Club hockey team have won the European Cup beating 6-4 Czechoslovakia's champion, Dukla of Jihlava in the fourth and final match in the last part of the championship in the French city of Nice. They have won 15 out of 17 European championships to become European champions for the ninth time running since 1977.

MILITANT DRAW

In the world chess championship Garry Kasparov leads 1.5-0.5.

He has failed to win the second game which ended in a draw, although in the position in which it was adjourned the contender did have chances of winning. However, there are other analysts who believed that there were precious few chances of this sort. Personally I agreed with the International Grandmaster Mark Talmanov. He voiced the view held by most experts that Kasparov (Black) had a certain advantage. Yet he would find it more difficult to win than Karpov to draw. After all even those who said that Kasparov would win could not see how practically Kasparov could succeed. No one could think of possible continuations,

as had been opened by another International Grandmaster Boris Spassky.

The first part of this game, which will undoubtedly take a worthy place in the treasury of world chess, certainly owes its existence to both players, while the credit for its final part goes to Karpov and to his coach, champion Igor Zaitsev with its career of long-standing, and also to his new coach, Sergei Matveyev.

The first two games required much exertion and mental effort from the players. It is understandable therefore why Karpov has decided to take a first time-out on Saturday. The third game will be played on Tuesday.

Viktor BABIN, chess editor

SERGEI BUBKA STILL THE HIGHEST JUMPER

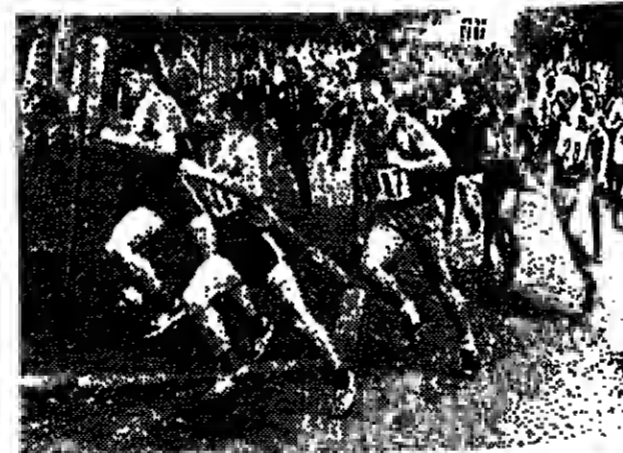
The world record-holder Sergei Bubka of Donetsk, who is the only to reach the six-metre mark in pole-vaulting, has been the highest jumper in the finals of the Grand Prix competitions held at the Foro Olimpico Stadium in Rome. Performing among the world's best pole-vaulters in a new track-and-field tournament held under the auspices of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), Bubka jumped 5.85 metres, topping short of the 6.01 cm mark.

His performance is the highest ever recorded in the history of the sport. The winner in the long jump was the woman Gailina Chigayeva of Moscow, the current record-holder who is the "winner" European champion. At the contest she was second with 6.83 centimetres after the American Jacky Joyner (6.71). Yet, she is the winner in the sum of all events (104 m) in the tournament.

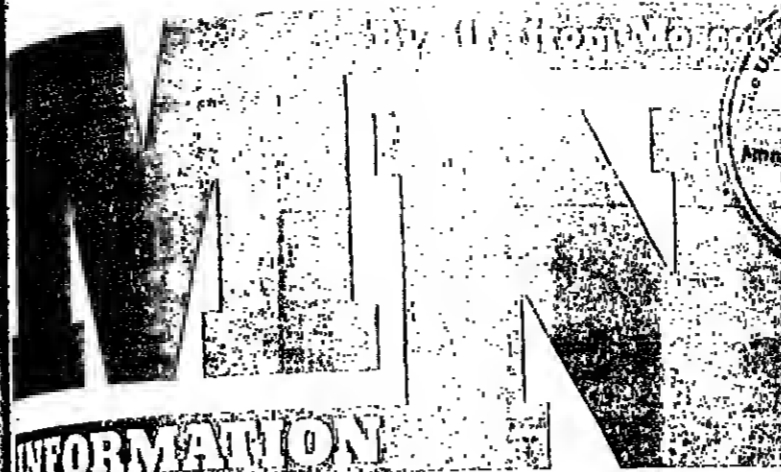
Juniors in the ring

Soviet and Cuban juniors have won two gold, three silver and one bronze medals each at the Third World Boxing Championship which has ended in the Romanian capital Bucharest. The champions in the Soviet team are Oleg Zabolotnikov of

Rybinsk who won on points in the weight category of up to 75 kg, beating the Romanian winner Dumitru Desler 3-2. The other Soviet winner is Andriy Pivnichnikov of Sverdlovsk (over 91 kg) who won 1-0 from the Cuban Juan Dela



The Week of Jogging and Walking for Health started in this country on September 7. Photographer Sergei Proskov has taken this picture in the Voroshilov District of Moscow where more than three thousand joggers aged between six and eighty entered a race.



№ 27 (567), SEPTEMBER 14-16, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

Washington opposes trade in Europe

A spokesman for the House has rejected a proposal for setting a price ceiling on chemical exports to Central Europe.

As many other major Soviet cities have rejected the American proposal, the American House has rejected the proposal out of hand. In this way, official Washington has again demonstrated its unwillingness to work towards improvement of the situation in Europe. At the same time, the American House has rejected the United States proposal to hold up its chemical

Journalists meet at a conference

2000 "Ten Years After the War in Vietnam" Journalists have been the subject of an international conference organized by the mass media and leaders of 15 organizations from 15 countries of Europe, the Americas and Canada. A delegation from the USSR and Journalists has played a part in the conference. The Finnish Representative Kivisto has sent a message to the delegates in which he said that the conference serves as evidence that peace and dialogue is an urgent task, and, in its turn, a task of journalists will be the implementation of the

Lucas Vidales

At a ceremony held at the International Lenin House in the Promotion of the "New World" was held in the Colombian port, and public figure Lucas Vidales is honored as the National Committee of the National Committee, honorary member of the Colombian-Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations and number of many publications in Colombia.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 14/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Thursday
Index 50073.

MN INFORMATION No. 27 (567)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting this week, the CPSU Central Committee discussed a report presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on his tour of the Tyumen Region, on the conference he had with top-ranking Party and economic leaders, and on the conversations he had with the working people in the area. It was noted at the meeting that the conference and conversations are of great importance for the implementation of the economic policy and decisions taken by the Plenary Meeting which the CPSU Central Committee held in April this year, as well as for a further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, the main fuel and energy base to this country. Special attention was accorded to the creation of favorable socio-economic conditions for the working people in the area.

The Politbureau examined the results of the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee in Tyumen to discuss the implementation of the USSR Food Programme and the efforts to step up progress in science and technology in agriculture and in other branches of the agroindustrial complex. The adopted decision notes that the successful translation into practice of the tasks decided on at the conference is highly important for the stepping up of the Party's activities towards the practical implementation of its agrarian policy and for a more successful solution of the socio-economic tasks facing the country as a whole. It was stressed that the industrial and economic potential created in the agroindustrial sector allows the USSR to start large-scale introduction of intensive methods into economic management and to accelerate, on this basis, the rates of growth in the supplies of food to the population and raw materials to industry.

The Politbureau discussed the implementation of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Alcoholism and Drunkenness and Alcoholism". It was noted that these measures enjoy the total support of the working people, raise the level of their public and productive activities, and have a positive effect on the moral atmosphere in society.

The Politbureau supported the proposals submitted by the Party and government agencies from the Ukrainian SSR on the further development of Great Yalta as an all-Union resort. The Politbureau examined and approved the results of the work.

(Continued on page 2)

INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR: BOOKS, MEETINGS, OPINIONS



At one of the exhibition pavilions.

When one hears that in all the countries of the world hundreds of thousands of books are published every year one certainly believes this. But it is not for nothing that they say: better to see once, than to hear a hundred times.

When you enter one of the biggest pavilions of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, housing now the 5th Moscow International Book Fair (MIBF-85), you will find stands with thousands of books. More than 200,000 books from 102 countries are represented at the Fair.

Our correspondents, Natalya DAVYDOVA and Gennady LEONOV have met and talked to some participants of the Fair. Below we reproduce what they had to say.

As an independent firm, i.e. with our own stand, we partici-



Talks in progress between representatives of Indian and Soviet publishers. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

pate in the Moscow International Book Fair for the first time, said C. L. Nagesh, Director of the National Book Trust (India).

Prior to this we have already concluded about 50 export-import contracts acting through (Continued on page 2)

INDIA'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An exhibition on this subject has been opened at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow to mark Days of Indian Science and Technology in the Soviet Union.

We are happy to show the achievements of our science and technology in the USSR, said, addressing the audience at the opening ceremony, Mr. Shrivats Pail, Indian State Minister for Science, Technology, Nuclear Energy, Electronics, and Development of the Ocean. We have had links of long-standing with the Soviet Union, and this friendship has been tested by time. Our cooperation is quite diverse. It includes engineering, electronics, physics, space, and nuclear energy.

Follow the letter and spirit of the Moscow Treaty

The Moscow Treaty has provided a firm foundation for the development of relations between

the Soviet Union and the FRG. Today, when the international situation has taken a turn for the worse, it is especially important to follow its letter and spirit. Such is the view held by public representatives from the two countries, which has been reflected in the final documents taken at the end of a seminar held to the Georgian capital Tbilisi. It was dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany and to the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

The delegates, who included political and public figures, scientists and activists of the socialist, USSR-FRG and FRG-USSR discussed the state and prospects of the Soviet-West German relations.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Handwritten text in a box: 30.09.85

PALESTINIANS' JUST CAUSE

Geneva. We are firmly in favor of the need for an international conference on the Middle East attended by all the interested parties under the UN auspices. We call on the international public to put pressure on the United States and Israel whose position creates a serious obstacle for the achievement of peace in the region, says a doc-

laration adopted by the delegates who attended an international meeting of non-governmental organizations here.

The declaration stresses the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and creation of independent Palestine state led by the Palestine Liberation Organization in keeping with UN resolutions.

Denmark refuses to participate in the SDI

Washington. The Danish Prime Minister P. Schlüter has confirmed that his government refuses to take part in the implementation of the "strategic defense initiative" launched by the United States. Speaking at a press conference at the end of his official visit to Washington, P. Schlüter said that his government does not support the initiative. Denmark is not the only NATO member-state which has refused to join the Pentagon's

dangerous ventures to militarize outer space. In view of this, the Prime Minister recalled that a similar stand has been taken by Canada.

Substantial differences also marked the debate he had on Denmark's contribution to the NATO defence. Judging by what the Danish Prime Minister said at a press conference, he refuses to raise Denmark's level of expenditure for military purposes.

Dangerous American preparations in Europe

Bonn. The American Army is making practical preparations for chemical warfare. The Pentagon regards Europe as a possible theatre of military operations with such weapons used. This conclusion is made by the newspaper

of the German Social-Democrats "Vorwärts" whose journalists have got hold of a classified manual issued to the American troops on the eve of the Reform-85 manoeuvres last January.

Reagan pressurizes his partners

Washington. President Reagan has come out with an initiative in an attempt to show his toughness in foreign trade matters. In his another regular radio address to the nation he actually declared that he intended to support force solutions in relations with his trading partners, and in this way to make them open their markets to American goods.

Peru's position

Lima. The Peruvian Government opposes the economic blockade of Nicaragua and condemns the financial aid which the United States extends to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groupings. This has been declared by the Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Tizon.

A peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America meets both regional and common Latin American interests.

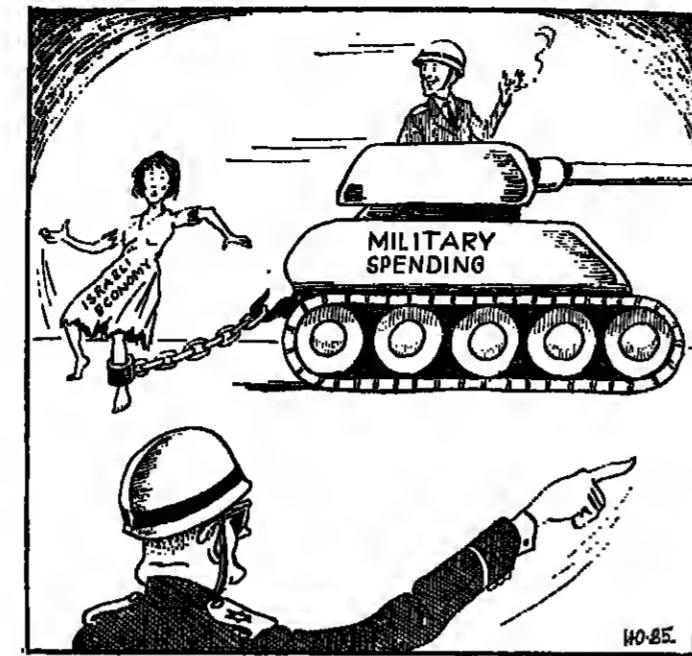
VIEWPOINT

An 'arrow' in the American 'quiver'

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has called on other governments to support its efforts for a peaceful reunification of Korea. This appeal was made on the fortieth anniversary of the military occupation of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula by the United States.

Pyongyang's appeal will undoubtedly meet a broad response and support. A short while ago, in Khabarovsk, a major Soviet city in the Far East, an international conference was held dedicated to the fortieth anniversary since the victory over Japanese militarism which marked the end of World War II. The delegates spoke not so much about the past, as about the future, about what must be done to make Asia and the Pacific secure. Among other things, the delegates, who came from 34 countries in the region, spoke resolutely in favour of the Korean Peninsula having a single, historically moulded state—Korea. The presence of American troops in the south of the peninsula is a destabilizing factor for the entire continent of Asia and they therefore should be withdrawn.

For forty years now, the Korean people have been living through a national tragedy caused by the aggressive policies of the United States. The demarcation line along the 38th parallel has cut the country in two. With every passing year, the occupation of South Korea by the United States becomes increasingly more dangerous. It is fraught with a threat of another war for the People's Democratic Republic. Warnings that such a war can break out have been made with anxiety by Pyongyang. Such apprehensions are not altogether unfounded. It was provoked a war which lasted for three years in Korea. At present, there are hundreds of American military installations in the Far East where the American military forces have a powerful body of troops, the second largest deployed by the United States abroad. One of the most important links in this military chain is South Korea where the Americans have stationed their expeditionary corps of more than 40 thousand strong. Nearly a thousand tactical nuclear rounds of ammunition, including neutron warheads, are being stored in



It's OK to speed up. She's on firm footing.

Drawing by Yuri Ivonov

RAJIV GANDHI ON ELECTIONS

New Delhi. The Indian National Congress (I) regards the forthcoming elections in Punjab as an important step towards national unity and territorial integrity, said the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. Speaking about the tasks facing the INC members on the eve of the elections, scheduled for September 25, in which members in the Punjab legislative assembly and some Punjab deputies in the lower house of Parliament are to be chosen, Mr. Gandhi stressed the need to resolutely rebuff the forces seeking to undermine unity and the socio-economic progress of the country.

Reagan said proverbially that while one single arrow could easily be broken, it would be hard to break three of them. Accordingly, the Pentagon is gathering all its 'arrows' into one 'quiver'. Taking up as a pretext an alleged 'threat' from the Soviet Union, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and Vietnam, it has been trying to draw its allies into its aggressive course, seeking to consolidate the American military presence in the Pacific. There is open talk in Washington that the United States is now attaching preference to the Far East rather than to Western Europe, and that America is a Pacific nation.

American depots in South Korea. The Pentagon plans to turn South Korea into a huge nuclear base where it can deploy Pershing and cruise missiles. Washington is not concealing the plans to set up a military alliance between Washington, Seoul and Tokyo. This aggressive bloc is seen as a springboard against other countries in the region. One is tempted to ask, for instance, why Japan has been asked to patrol the seas within one thousand miles off its shores and why a nuclear missile base is being set up in South Korea, with missiles which can hit not only the North, but also the South.

That South Korea has been resigned an important role in the far-reaching geopolitical game by the strategists from Washington is revealed by the plans to set up a military alliance between Washington, Seoul and Tokyo. This aggressive bloc is seen as a springboard against other countries in the region. One is tempted to ask, for instance, why Japan has been asked to patrol the seas within one thousand miles off its shores and why a nuclear missile base is being set up in South Korea, with missiles which can hit not only the North, but also the South.

Speaking on the military cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea before the Japanese Parliament eighteen months ago, President

Many nations in Asia, where more than half of mankind lives, have become American nuclear hostages. Awareness of this has sparked off peacekeeping activities on a scale unprecedented in that part of the world. Some time ago, thirteen countries in the South Pacific declared their region a nuclear-free zone. There is a growing demand that such status should be spread to the entire Pacific.

The interests of security in the Asian and Pacific region demand that the hotbed of tensions in the Far East should be eliminated. Korea should not be allowed to be used as an 'arrow' in an American 'quiver', but should become a single united independent state.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community consistently give their support to the reunification of the Korean people. This could be facilitated by adopting the Soviet proposal to hold talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

ing meeting which Mikhail Gorbachev had with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Mongolia, M. J. Munkh. The long-term program of the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic over the period until the year 2000 opens new opportunities for increasing efficiency of traditional economic links between the two countries.

The Politbureau also approved the results of the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with the Secretary-General of the Polish Communist Party Gdula Kuchalski. Emphasis was laid on common positions taken by the CPSU and the Polish Communist Party for the promotion and development of all-sides cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, and the peoples of the two countries. The Politbureau also expressed the results of the visit of a Soviet Party and government delegation led by V. V. Voronov to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Vietnam, as well as of the internal and foreign relations.

Ghanalan magazine urges decisive action

Accra. The magazine "Verdict" has called on the Ghanaian Government to make the most decisive action, namely the closure of the American Embassy in Accra, in order to put an end to the subversive activities by the American CIA in Ghana.

We should constantly remember the sinister role which the CIA has played in the kidnapping of mercenaries to the Congo and Cuba, to the overthrow of Salvador Allende Government in Chile, in preparation of a coup against Nicaragua, and in the occupation of the sovereign state of Granada, the magazine says. The Ghanaian newspaper also too well that it was the CIA that staged the overthrow of the Government in Ghana in 1966. Accra Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. American spies must not be allowed to meddle in the development of the revolutionary process in Ghana.

Nixon's meetings in Peking

Peking. Former US President Richard Nixon has arrived in Peking at the start of an official visit to China. Mr. Nixon had talks with the Chairman of the Central People's Committee of China Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

The Chinese side stressed the relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States have been developing to a satisfactory level despite the differences which still remain. It is noted that the Chinese side has discussed international problems and the economic relations between the two countries.

ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

Warsaw. Western secret services continue to step up their espionage and subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic, trying with the help of the opponents of socialism in Poland to impede further normalization of the situation in the country. According to the results of elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Poland, said in an interview to the news agency "Trybuna Ludu".

He pointed out that as the election, due on October 13, is approaching, the number of espionage and subversive activities by the opponents of socialism, accredited in Warsaw with anti-socialist elements, is noticeably increasing. Anti-Polish propaganda campaign is growing.

According to available information, V. Ponomarev reported, in the period before the elections, secret services are trying to arrange in Poland a number of provocative actions to create normal preparations for elections.

TORY SECRET PLANS

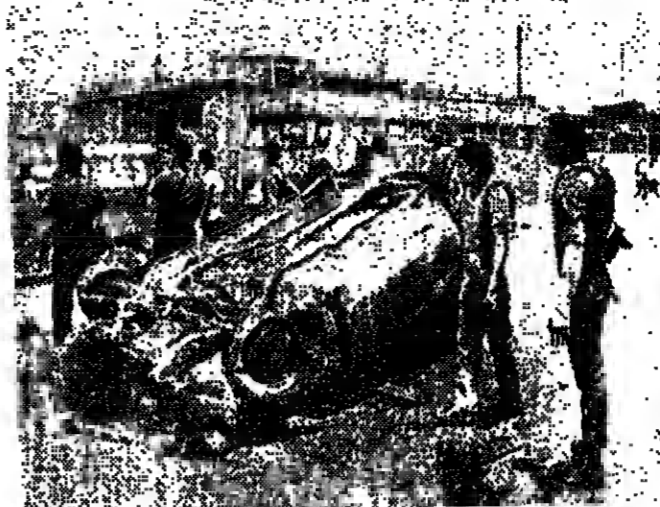
London. Facts leaked into the press on a secret agreement between the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence on turning the coast of the country into a "crisis reserve". The plans, thoroughly concealed from the parliament and the public, envisage in the period of "critical situation" of the international situation the military forces are not only vested with the right of exercising direct control over the actions of the authorities and the police, but will direct such actions by order. It concerns not only the measures against the military enemy but also the administration of subversive forces whom the official policy implies to be the representatives of anti-war and anti-movement, political and religious figures expressing their dissent with the policy of the Government.

PEOPLE

The Australian newspaper News Report Murdoch has given an opportunity to a further expansion of "empire", one of the districts in New York, a company has been held before a court of 2,000 million dollars. It is a right-wing "king of the yellow press".

Although he himself mentions that he had dreamed about his life, in fact there are no mercenary considerations in this conversion of an Australian multimillionaire into an American citizen. Murdoch intends to buy from the American corporation Metra-media a television station in the price of 2,000 million dollars. If the deal comes off, the news agency notes, Murdoch will become the owner of the country's largest television network.

News reports say Murdoch has more than 80 newspapers and magazines. This granting of immunity to the yellow press in the American media serves as another piece of evidence that the conservative forces are making efforts to strengthen their hold on the mass media in the United States.



In the photo: One of the streets in the Guatemala capital where mass protest demonstrations have been held against the continually rising cost of living to the country. Special police units have been sent by the Mejia regime to disperse the protesters. Police has used teargas and batons. Dozens of people have been injured and hundreds of demonstrators have been detained.

Photo AFP-TASS

The 'Titanic' and the Pentagon

Washington. The latest expedition in search of the liner "Titanic" was presented by the US press news as a scientific experiment, as an attempt to get the countless treasures from the wreck and birds of the passenger ship, sunk 73 years ago. It turned out that the Pentagon is the chief party which stands to gain from the expedition.

As a number of contractors of the US Navy admitted in an interview to "The New York Times", such work arouses great interest among the local press

and the deep-water apparatus "Argo" used in search of the "Titanic", "is only the first stage" towards the development of equipment for the prosecution of the ocean depths. By means of such probes, William Nirenberg, the Pentagon consultant, explained, it will be possible to improve the tactics of waging a submarine war. Besides, the US Navy wants to investigate the sea bottom to find covers for its nuclear missiles.

Science and technology

COMBINE FOR HARVESTING... CUCUMBERS

A combine for harvesting rye or wheat is no surprise for anyone. But machines for picking onions or cucumbers, now developed at the farm machine-building plant of Hódmezővásárhely, a city in Hungary, may cause not only the surprise but also the joy of agricultural workers. A batch of machines for harvesting yet another "inconvenient" crop — peas — came down the conveyor line of this enterprise. The new combine uses pick-up and thresh the grown harvest, processing up to 1,000 kg of peas per hour.

ROUTE ACROSS EUROPE

The construction of the biggest international trans-European North-East automobile route is under way. The route starts in the North of Europe, from Gdansk. It proceeds through all of Poland, then through Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey. Thus it

will connect Europe with the Middle East. Branchings from the main route go to Italy, towards the Adriatic Sea shore of Yugoslavia, and to the South of Greece, to addition they lead from Ankara to the south and to the north-eastern parts of Turkey. The construction of the route together with its branchings — nearly 10 thousand kilometres in length — is to be completed by the year 2000.

PREFABRICATED HOUSES IN JAPAN

The Misawa Homes firm has developed a technology for making light ceramic floorproof and heat-insulation wall panels from local raw materials. It is composed of lime-stone and sand heated in autoclave under high temperature and pressure. During the formation of panels improve their heat-insulation properties. Houses of such panels are erected on steel carcasses.

The Sakurai Heim firm is also manufacturing construction blocks from "cellulite" — a mixture of concrete and wood chips.

OF INTEREST

'When the river flows backwards'

People usually say this when something must happen not very soon. Not everywhere, of course. For Kampuchea who live on the banks of the Tonle Sap River this phrase only means coming off spring or autumn. Twice a year, the river, taking its source from Lake Tonle Sap, changes its course and flows in the opposite direction. There is no miracle in this. Simply during this period the "invasive" and "thawing" begin.

Water level in the Mekong River, whose tributary is Tonle Sap, rises so much that the course of the river stream changes and water flows back into the lake.

Sharks—a culinary titbit?

Philippine specialists in cooking maintain that no less than 30 dishes can be cooked of shark meat. Not only their meat is used, but also shark livers — the soup cooked on their broth is the most exquisitely food. Of late the sharks themselves have become targets of

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE MOST DEMOCRATIC IN THE REGION

The elaboration of the Nicaraguan Constitution is just as heavy blow for the enemies of the republic, as the elections held nearly a year ago. This is how PRAVDA observer P. Bogomolov describes the draft of the country's Fundamental Law, drawn up by the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and submitted by Daniel Ortega for the consideration of the Parliament.

The discussion of the republican Constitution notes the author, is of great international importance. In the first place for Latin America. During the first parliamentary debates on this issue it became clear that irrespective of the future changes and amendments, it will really mean in work out one of the most democratic constitutions in the region, aimed at proclaiming as the highest values of the country its independence and sovereignty, firm anti-imperialist orientation, extensive rights of all citizens and effective participation of the working people in managing state affairs.

A WAR AGAINST THE OPPONENTS OF WAR

Late in the 70s, when organizations and groups of peace champions in West European countries were just starting their activity, attempts were made to surround them with a wall of silence, writes A. Karlav in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

But when it became obvious that "peace camps" — set up in the places where new American medium-range missiles were deployed in Western Europe — far from disappearing, on the contrary, increased with each passing day, the wall of silence was torn by a mighty propaganda salvo, which later turned into a permanent and violent campaign, spearheaded against peace champions, notes the author.

Putting aside the "psychological attack" on peace fighters, the governments of Western Europe and the USA have sharply intensified of late struggle against the peace supporters in their countries, now mainly seeking on terror and reprisals.

THREATENING THE 'THIRD WORLD'

An attempt to return the peoples of developing countries into a political ghetto — this is how IZVESTIA describes the US policy allegedly aimed at lighting "international terrorism".

How many civilians could be sacrificed? Individuals, dozens or maybe millions? asks D. Volsky, the author of the article. By what weapons is it envisaged to deal, say, the "preemptive blows"? Probably, any conjectures could be admitted in this case. It is especially so, if we take into consideration that American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe are sighted not only at the socialist countries, but also at the vast expanses of North Africa, the Middle East, right up to the oil-bearing zone of the Persian Gulf.

It is planned to install Pershing-2 missiles on the "unstable strategic corridor" in the Indian Ocean — the island of Diego Garcia, notes the author. The range of their action would also cover the Indian subcontinent and the Persian Gulf, a part of Africa and South-East Asia. In short, almost the entire developing world, apart from Latin America, something equivalent to this is being set up near its shores, stresses the author. According to some reports, in the future Grenada, occupied now by Americans, could be assigned such a role, as today it is already the case with the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

LATIN AMERICA: STAKING ON FORCE

Military coups are a common thing in Latin America, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA V. Lapiav. Over the past 150 years more than 500 coups were staged there. However, never before did they embrace so many countries at a time, never did the army interfere so actively in all the spheres of social life — in politics, economics and ideology — as over the past 20 years.

It is an accidental zigzag in the history of the continent? Is it a transition to dictatorship? Is it a form of government, stresses the author, was prompted by the requirements of the development of imperialism.

Working out the plans of stimulating economic expansion on the continent, the transnationals found allies in the person of the local financial oligarchy. It counted, by means of foreign investments, to overcome stagnation of the national economy, modernize it, get access to advanced technology of foreign firms, and, thereby, strengthen their positions in the home and world markets. Realizing that the implementation of these measures will be attended by supersaturation of the work-force, the plunder of national riches, and will arouse the resistance of popular masses, the ruling quarters of the USA and Latin American countries acted so that the interests of corporations be protected by the bayonets of military dictatorships, notes the author.

Longevity in Berlin

More than 30 inhabitants of the GDR capital have stepped over the century-old threshold, writes recently the newspaper "Berliner Zeitung". Most of them are women. The "longevity club" is headed by Mother Seidel, who lives now in the Berlin district Kappelen. She is preparing to celebrate her 105th birthday this October. Remarkably, and despite the life expectancy increase in the GDR, the Berlin population is getting younger every year. According to the newspaper, in the present, the average age of the GDR capital's inhabitants is 34.5 years.

NATURE AND ARCHITECTS COMBINE TO WORK MIRACLES

There are places whose very names have a special power of attraction. One of these is the island of Valsam on Ladorzhskoye Ozero in Karelia (North of the European USSR).

Writers, composers and artists have been vying with each other to give it an appropriate description. The "gem of Ladoga", and a "miraculous island" are the words uttered by admiring travellers. Pyotr Tchaikovsky dedicated to it part of his famous First Symphony. Artist Ivan Shishkin received the Gold Medal presented by the Academy of Arts for his paintings of Valsam.

The island has quiet bays with limpid water, straits and cosy inner lakes, golden pines, whose trunks go straight into the sky and whose roots are clinging to a soil consisting almost solely of bare



rocks, rows of velvety boulders going unhurriedly into the water, and observation sites. All these wonders are created by nature itself. This beauty combined with unique stone and wooden architecture which is something special in the history of architecture in the Russian North.

At the moment extensive work is going on the island to restore its architectural monuments. The Sovetskoye Trudovoye Cathedral is bristling with scaffolding, and its frescoes are being reinforced and restored.

Valsam has been declared an architectural and landscape reserve. Everything possible is being done to preserve the island's unique architecture and its wonderful natural settings.

Oil-and-gas complex

The Caspian area, a depression adjacent to the northern coast of the Caspian Sea, is coming to play a more and more important role in the Soviet Union's fuel-and-energy potential. As Soviet geologists work on evaluations of fuel reserves in the area, they put it right after the country's main oil and gas producer, Western Siberia.

Four oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Caspian area in the past few years. Exploratory drilling operations are being conducted in the fields which hold out a good promise for hydrocarbon reserves.

The Caspian oil-and-gas complex will not be merely a production area: it is planned to build there oil-and-gas processing plants. Hydrocarbons found in the area contain quite a few valuable admixtures. The complex will be able, for instance, to meet all the Soviet Union's sulphur needs.

Gas condensate reserves are especially rich near the Caspian, which makes the area one of the leading Soviet producers of this valuable raw material for the production of motor fuel. Some of the fields yield gas condensate which can be pumped into automobile tanks without processing.

Oil was extracted in the area way back at the dawn of the century. Geologists have long believed that hydrocarbons could be found in the area. But the

forecasts could not be confirmed for a long time because of thick self-dissipating, which "concealed" oil-and-gas horizons. Moreover, new drilling technology had to be developed for exploration because of the found 4-5.5 km deep.

Geologists believe that formations of a depth of 6 and 7 kilometres are also promising. The new fuel-producing region therefore has a great future, especially since it is twice closer to the main industrial centres in the heart of the country than Western Siberia, and fuel can be easier brought to consumers.

360 tonnes in one forging

The Leningrad Izhorsky Zavod association has started large-scale forgings out of 360-tonne ingots. A second giant billet has been passed over for final thermal treatment. It will be then processed into a rotor for a 1,000,000 kW turbine-generator. The one-piece technology of forging large components for power-generating machines assures significant reduction in

metal consumption — the earlier welding method required two 235-tonne ingots for every rotor. Metal from several open-hearth and electric steel furnaces, homogenized in content, was brought, after special treatment, into a single giant ingot mould. The forging was done in several days at a press with a forging force of 12,000 tonnes.

Round the Soviet Union

● NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE NATURE OF HALLEY'S COMET HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN CENTRAL ASIA. Researchers at the Khleb Institute Station named after Ulughbek have made a picture of the comet approaching the Earth. The photograph has been made with a zenith photographic telescope, which is in fact a double telegraph. The staff members of the station are now pinpointing the precise location of the comet.

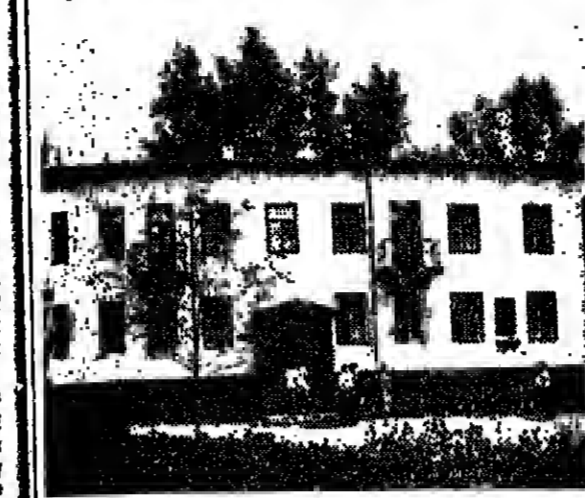
● THE ANCIENT CITY OF DERBENT HAS PROVED TO BE TEN CENTURIES OLDER. The conclusion has been made by Dagestani archaeologists who have been excavating the fortress of Naryn-Kala towering above the city. Even before the fortress, which lacks the passage from the northern steppe to the fertile valleys in the East, had been built, there was, as it is said, a populated area in the lower layers of which remains have been discovered dating back to the middle of the first millennium B.C.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR IN THE CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE, KIEV, HAS BEEN DEDICATED TO THE PROBLEMS OF AGEING AND LONGEVITY. It was held under the UN auspices on the basis of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. The delegates to the seminar familiarized themselves with activities of the Kiev Centre for Gerontology and genetic rooms at the city's polytechnic.

● MASS RINGING OF BIRDS HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY ORNITHOLOGISTS FROM THE CENTRAL BLACK-SEA RESERVE. Representatives of more than nine hundred species of birds have had light aluminium rings attached to their legs. The conditions in the steppe preserve, where no land has ever been ploughed allow the birds to live here, birds which have been disappearing from the area in recent years, thus saving the birds from the straits of the preserve.

Places to visit

Ulyanov's Museum in Kiev



House No. 12 on Ulyanov Street is one of the few buildings which have survived till our days from the pre-revolutionary Kiev, a working people's district in the Kiev. It stands surrounded by modern buildings. More than 60 years ago Lenin's mother and his sisters, Anna and Mariya, were residing in an apartment here.

The small house is always crowded now. Visitors come from various parts of the USSR as well as from abroad, for example, from the GDR, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Japan, Canada...

People are attracted here by the desire to learn everything about Lenin and his family. To seven years since the memorial Apartment-Museum of the Ulyanovs was opened in this house it has been visited by almost 300,000 people.



The drawing room interior at the Ulyanov Apartment-Museum.

Science and technology

LASER IN THE CLOTHES-MAKING INDUSTRY

Clothes making factories have the following procedure for mass sewing of clothes. Thick stacks of cloth are put on a huge layout table, and then each stack is cut out with knives which look like jigsaws to fit a pattern. This leads to a considerable waste of cloth. In the process of bringing parts of clothes to fitness rather wide strips of material are thrown out as refuse.

Now a practically waste-free technology seems to have been found for this operation. An installation for laser layout of cloth, designed at a Special Design and Development Bureau of the Clothes Manufacturing Industry has been built by the A. A. Zhidnov Shipyard in Leningrad.

In keeping with a set programme, a laser beam burns through a thick stack of cloth without shifting the layers (as it happens in cutting with knife) and it does not require making allowances "just in case".

ATTENTION: TYPHOON

An invention of scientists at the Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, helps see from outer space the formation of typhoons or hurricanes, calculate their force and direction. This is the purpose served by a locator (radar) installed on board the Kosmos-1500 and Kosmos-1602 satellites.

A 500 km wide strip of ocean or land gets into the locator's

field of vision and scientists can observe the structure of any cell of atmospheric disturbances in movement. Pictures show the "eye" of hurricane a spot of quiet water, around which winds are raging. The main thing here is to quickly determine the strength of the hurricane, because not every typhoon has a destructive force. The pictures clearly show details of elements such as the height of the ripple on the waves, which helps forecast its destructive force.

The prevention of typhoons is only one function of the cosmic radar developed in Kharkov. It can also be used for a comprehensive study of the aurora of our planet. Its use proved to be successful in predicting ships along the Northern Sea Route, determining the boundaries of spring floods of rivers, analysing the structure and state of sowings of agricultural crops.

OF INTEREST

Tram runs into history

An old-fashioned tram has appeared in the streets of Odessa serviced by guides-conductors dressed in clothes worn by the characters from Valentin Kataev's novel "A White Sail Gleaner". Its route is connected with literature. The tram stops in places associated with the life and literature of Eduard Bagritsky, Konstantin Paustovsky, Isaac Babel and other famous writers. Local ethnographers suggested the route to the city's travel bureau. On their request an old tram with wood grating was restored, and "characters" from popular books became its guides.

The route lasts for two hours.

Courses for lawyers

Studies have started at the Moscow courses for lawyers from the developing countries in comparative and international law. The courses have been organized for the second time under the aegis of the Association of Soviet Lawyers and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). These courses are attended by the representatives of nearly 40 countries: lawyers-practitioners, advocates and teachers. Lectures for students will be given by leading professors from the USSR, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

For the first time the idea to set up such courses originated in 1974 at a meeting of the IADL members in Algiers. And the first such school was opened in Moscow two years ago and proved a success.

This time a better coordinated

and busy programme was drawn up. The three-week training embraces three main subjects: international, labour and criminal law.

There is no doubt that contacts between people are useful but the contacts of specialists are twice as useful, Mikhail Vyshinsky, Deputy USSR Minister of Justice, said at the opening of the courses.

We attach great importance to legal education in our country, he stressed. Some 5,000 popular universities of legal knowledge are operating in the USSR, of which 3.5 million people study annually. The fundamentals of the Soviet law are being taught at all educational establishments of the country. The magazine, "Man and the Law", published in about 11 million copies, is very popular to the Soviet Union.

The city of Kiev, a regional centre in the north-west of the USSR, has been renowned from times immemorial for its lace makers. The whole world (see the lace) are exported to other countries) used in rail them lace-makers look like intricate wondrous lace-paintings on the windows of people's houses. Ancient manuscripts show that lace-making was known way back in the 13th century. They served as decorations for skirts, sleeves and towels. Today Kiev lace makers knit apart dresses, jackets and kerchiefs to add to traditional collars.

● Lace maker Irina Vinogradova displaying her work.

VIEWPOINT

Working professions in state plans

Nikolai PANTELEYEV,
Chairman of the State
Committee for Labour of the
Ukrainian SSR

Scientific and technological progress has brought about profound changes in the nature and content of labour and, consequently, to the professional structure of manpower. Many traditional professions disappeared and new ones came into being. The reference-book of jobs and professions, now in use in the country, lists about 7,000 professions while only 20 years ago there were 30,000 of them. Gradually, several professions and functions are mastered by one worker.

Today young people are mostly interested in the fields of creative labour, say, those using progressive production methods in automation and telemechanics, computer engineering, industrial electronics, robots and flexible automatic systems. And, naturally, young people do not want to do hard work without comfortable working conditions and prospects for professional promotion.

In order to solve the problem of arising differences between the requirements of the enterprise and the interests of an individual work is conducted in several directions: optimal working and living conditions at the enterprises; efficient state system of planning professions and training skilled personnel; vocational orientation of the youth.

We would be poor economic managers if, developing new or modernizing old industries, we would not to advance provide them with labour resources. Each city, district or region is planning professions proceeding from its own requirements.

When planning development of production branches and vocational education the executive bodies of the local authorities take into consideration the interests of industry and the population. In their plans many enterprises of the Ukraine envisage faster training of workers to the fields corresponding to their future jobs. Proceeding from these requirements schools announce the enrolment and then get their graduates jobs at these enterprises.

Planning and registration of professions call for the coordination of efforts by all interested sides. Joint committees are being set up to study the requirements of their region in different fields. For example, atomic power engineering has been making rapid advances of late in the Ukraine. To provide with labour resources the construction and operation of several large plants at a time, the joint efforts of power engineers, labour as well as state vocational training bodies were needed. The training of skilled specialists began well in advance at higher as well as specialized secondary schools.

The scientific principles of vocational orientation — information, consultation, selection and adaptation are becoming popular in the Ukraine.

The so-called certification and rationalization of jobs proved very useful. The certification of every 1,000 jobs at the enterprises of the regions of Lvov, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye, regions typified the following results: from 14 to 27 people were made available for other jobs, eleven obsolete professions were eliminated and replaced by new ones, based on advanced technology. The released workers were provided with an opportunity to learn a new trade earning the same wages they received earlier.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PSYCHOLOGIST HELPING WORKERS

Today many enterprises have set up special social and psychological divisions, writes PRAVDA. The people they are made up of are sociologists, psychologists, doctors, economists, engineers and others who take part in the solution of occupational guidance and selection problems and in social planning.

Every year many people throughout this country are changing their place of work, continues the newspaper. They do it for a variety of reasons. Some find their pay inadequate, while others are unhappy about their housing conditions and working facilities available. This and other similar motives undoubtedly influence a decision to change one's job and skills.

However, of great importance also are relations between employees, as well as the moral atmosphere in working teams. It will be recalled that people who have the same professional skills can do one and the same job in a variety of ways. Socio-psychological divisions are to help employees develop friendly relations among themselves, to create a healthy moral climate of work and to reveal all their potentialities in their work.

COMPUTER SCIENCE AT SCHOOL

Since the mid-sixties, optional courses in fundamentals of programming and computer technology have become a customary thing in secondary schools in this country. This year information theory has become a compulsory subject of school. To what extent will this new subject influence the teaching of other disciplines? Answering this question, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes that as they go through a course of information

theory, children develop important elements of logical thinking, that is thinking in terms of algorithms, an ability to plan their activities, and to build up their own patterns of everyday experience. Teachers who are experimenting with such things note that the training in programming develops logical abilities in children and gives them a conscious attitude to control from grown-ups and self-control. It arms them with good working habits essential in many types of activities.

Experiments of schools in Novosibirsk have shown, for example, that properly arranged classes in information theory have helped children to learn other subjects profoundly as well. Children who have been devising a tolerance and information system on the Soviet history have not only acquired a grasp of the techniques involved in programming, but also learnt the subject-matter better. This has enormously stimulated their interest in history.

SONGS NEED POETIC LYRICS

Writing in the youth magazine SMENA, poet Andrei Demenyov takes up as his subject the harmony between music and lyrics in songs. Among other things, he writes that some composers believe words are not essential to a good song. They think that what matters is one or two phrases that stick in the listener's mind. It is true that a poem can be cut short to one or two words to contain the poetic idea in an image, and this is most difficult to find. I cannot conceive of a good poem without a poetical idea. Without it poetry is reduced to creation of bare form. The poets who prefer sound to matter seem spineless to me. Someone has said it is wrong to exchange meaning for sounds. I agree, it is true that poetry means a mood, a piece of music, and a rhythm. Yet the poetic idea forms a basis which ex-

presses people most. There ought to be punch lines in a song to express the essence of the lyric.

It is important for a composer to find verse which can make a song a piece of art. Those who write songs should not only capture a certain frame of mind, but also express the spirit of the time. He who succeeds in expressing this has the power to tell the truth about his time. All the other ways are barren.

WESTERN SIBERIA STILL THE CENTRE OF ATTENTION

In recent 20-25 years, the average rates of growth of capital investments into fuel-and-energy complex were considerably higher than for the industry as a whole. This writes: SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The permitted to more effectively involve the fuel-energy resources of the eastern areas of this country into the economic turnover, to rapidly create major oil-and-gas producing regions in Western Siberia, Central Asia, the Kuzbass, Komi Autonomous SSR, and in the Southern Urals. And still Western Siberia has been the centre of attention...

In the 11th Five-Year Development Plan period (1980-85) the programme of building six-thread system of gas pipelines from Western Siberia to central and western areas of the country has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. In the future the rates of developing deposits in the West Siberian region will not be reduced, stresses the newspaper. Suffice it to say that the 12th Five-Year Development Plan (1986-90) provides for laying from here another 155,000 kilometres of pipelines, 1.7 times more than in the current five-year period.

